# Spring Flood Outlook for Iowa Update



## **National Weather Service**

Des Moines, IA

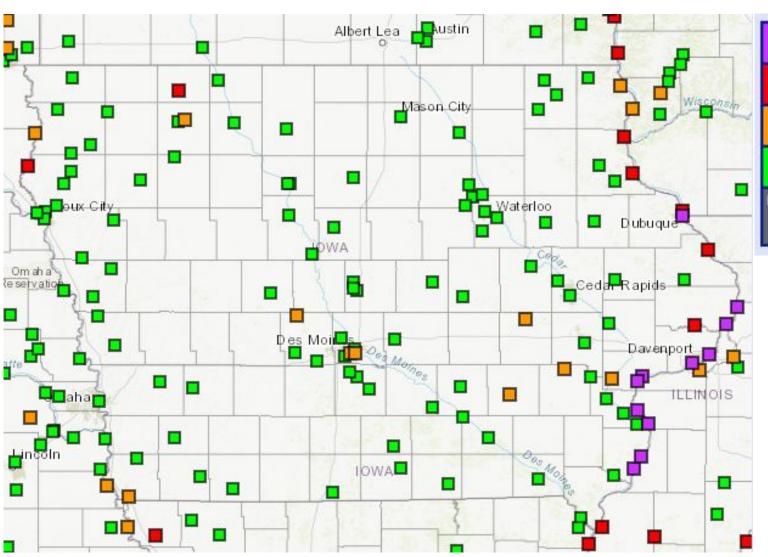
March 24, 2023



**Overview** 

### **Key Messages**

- Much above normal spring flood threat for the Mississippi River. <u>Flooding along the</u> <u>Mississippi River has the potential to be</u> similar to what happened in 2019.
- Near to below normal spring flood threat for the rest of the state–except for the Big Sioux River, where the risk is above normal.
- Future weather—especially the weather conditions leading up to, during and immediately after the snowmelt period—can be a big factor in any spring flood threat.
- Points highlighted in <u>orange</u> have a >50% chance of reaching <u>minor</u> flood stage.
- Points highlighted in <u>red</u> have a >50% chance of reaching <u>moderate</u> flood stage.
- Points highlighted in <u>purple</u> have a >50% chance of reaching <u>major</u> flood stage.



> 50% Major
Flooding

> 50% Moderate
Flooding

> 50% Minor
Flooding

< 50% Chance of
Flooding

Long-Range Flood
Risk Not
Calculated

Flood risk from late March through mid June

Click here for the latest map



#### Flood risk by river, 3/23/2023

Below is the spring flood risk for the rivers in and bordering lowa. Where the risk on a given river changes above or below a certain point, the river is broken into segments.

River	Spring Flood Risk
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Tributaries to Missouri River in Iowa	Near to below normal



#### Spring flood element checklist, 3/23/2023

Below is the spring flood element checklist including the impact of current conditions on potential spring flooding. The individual elements appear on the following slides. Flooding from ice jams is a minimal risk this year, but there may be some localized issues mainly across the far north.

Element	Impact on Potential Spring Flooding	Link to Latest Information	
River levels	Neutral	USGS WaterWatch	
Soil moisture	Increased risk (northeast and south central), decreased risk (west), neutral elsewhere	NWS/CPC Soil Moisture	
Snowpack/snow water equivalent	Increased risk for the Mississippi River and upper portions of the Des Moines River basin, neutral elsewhere	NWS/NOHRSC Snow Water Equivalent	
Frost depth	Neutral	NWS Frost Depth	
Monthly temperature outlook	Neutral	NWS/CPC Outlooks	
Monthly precipitation outlook	Neutral to increased risk (especially for Mississippi River)	NWS/CPC Outlooks	

For your reference, here are links to the current <u>Drought Monitor</u> as well as the <u>NWS/CPC Seasonal Drought Outlook</u>.





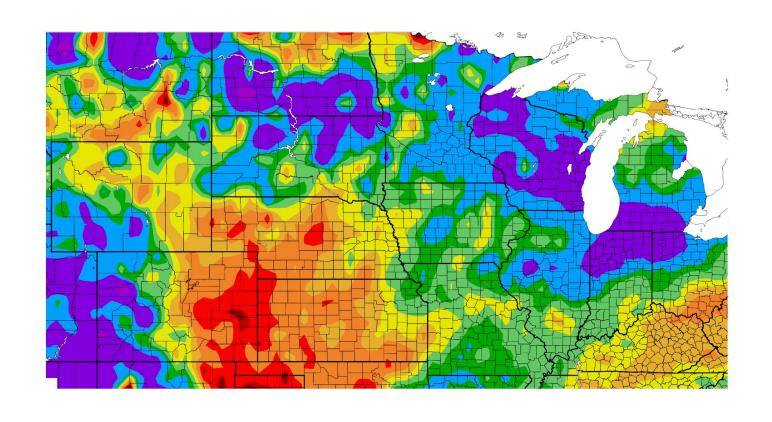
400 800

200

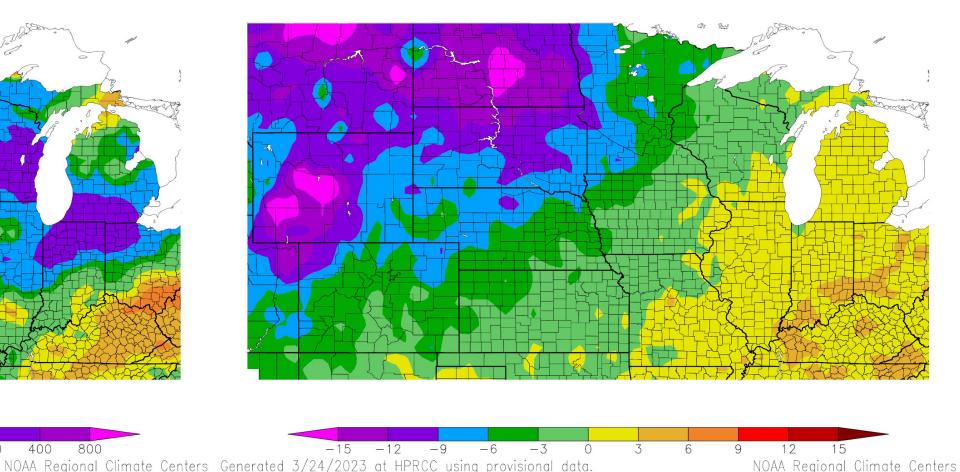
Percent of normal precipitation and departure from normal temperature, last 30 days

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)2/22/2023 - 3/23/2023

Departure from Normal Temperature (F) 2/22/2023 - 3/23/2023



125 150



Generated 3/24/2023 at HPRCC using provisional data. Above and below normal across lowa

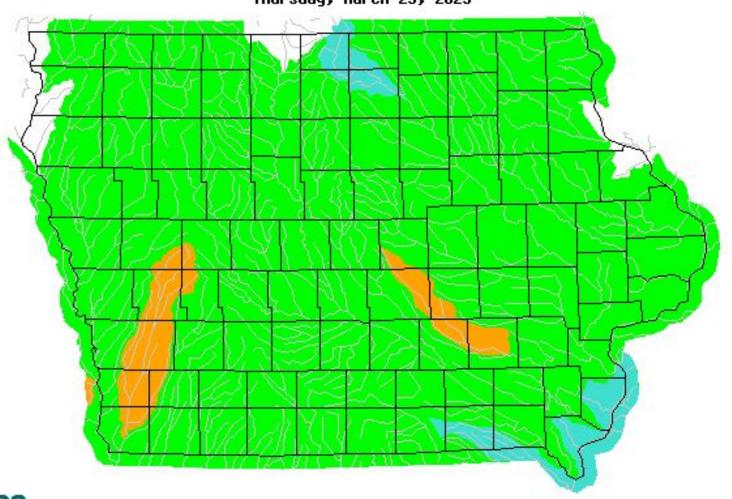
Above normal across eastern third of lowa, below normal elsewhere





#### **River level percentiles**





Generally near normal stream flows across Iowa



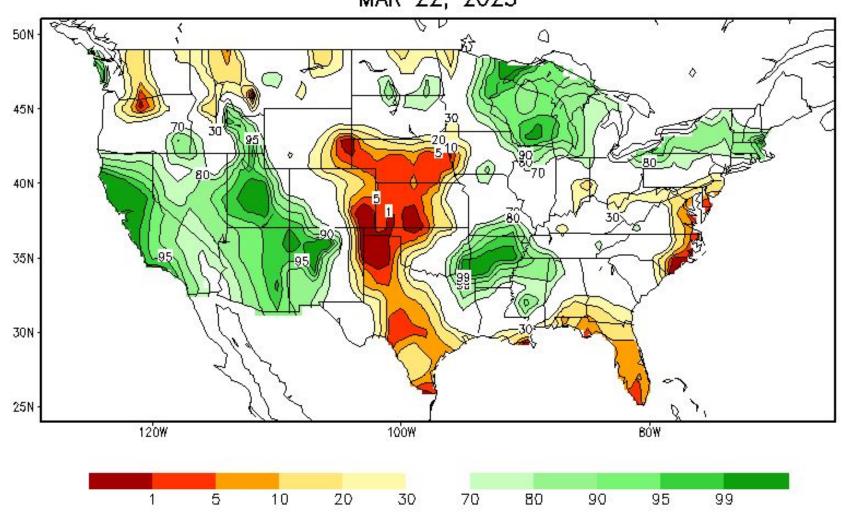
Explanation - Percentile classes							
	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90		
Low	Low	Much below Below Normal	Above normal	Much above normal	High	No Data	





#### Soil moisture percentiles

## Calculated Soil Moisture Ranking Percentile MAR 22, 2023



30th to 70th percentile is near normal (white)

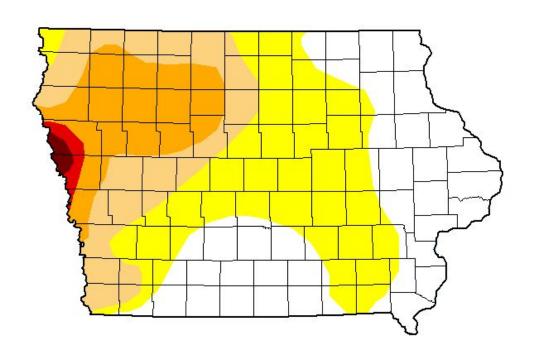
- >70th percentile is above normal (green)
- <30th percentile is below normal (brown/red)

Above normal across northeastern and south central lowa, below normal across the west and near normal elsewhere



#### Drought Monitor and Drought Monitor class change, 1 year

U.S. Drought Monitor



March 21, 2023 (Released Thursday, Mar. 23, 2023)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	35.33	64.67	31.93	15.54	1.51	0.57
Last Week 03-14-2023	35.33	64.67	31.93	15.54	1.51	0.57
3 Month's Ago 12-20-2022	9.52	90.48	66.66	29.43	8.83	0.57
Start of Calendar Year 01-03-2023	10.69	89.31	66.66	29.43	8.83	0.57
Start of Water Year 09-27-2022	20.90	79.10	45.05	22.25	5.07	0.02
One Year Ago 03-22-2022	22.12	77.88	36.58	2.30	0.00	0.00

#### Intensity:

None D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions.

Local conditions may vary. For more information on the

Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

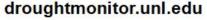
#### Author:

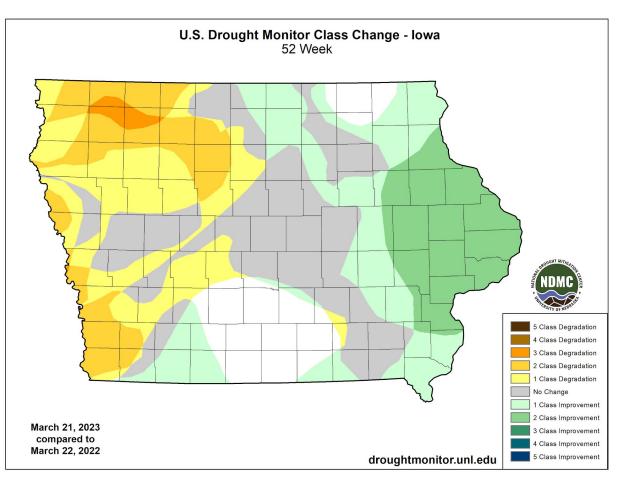
Curtis Riganti National Drought Mitigation Center







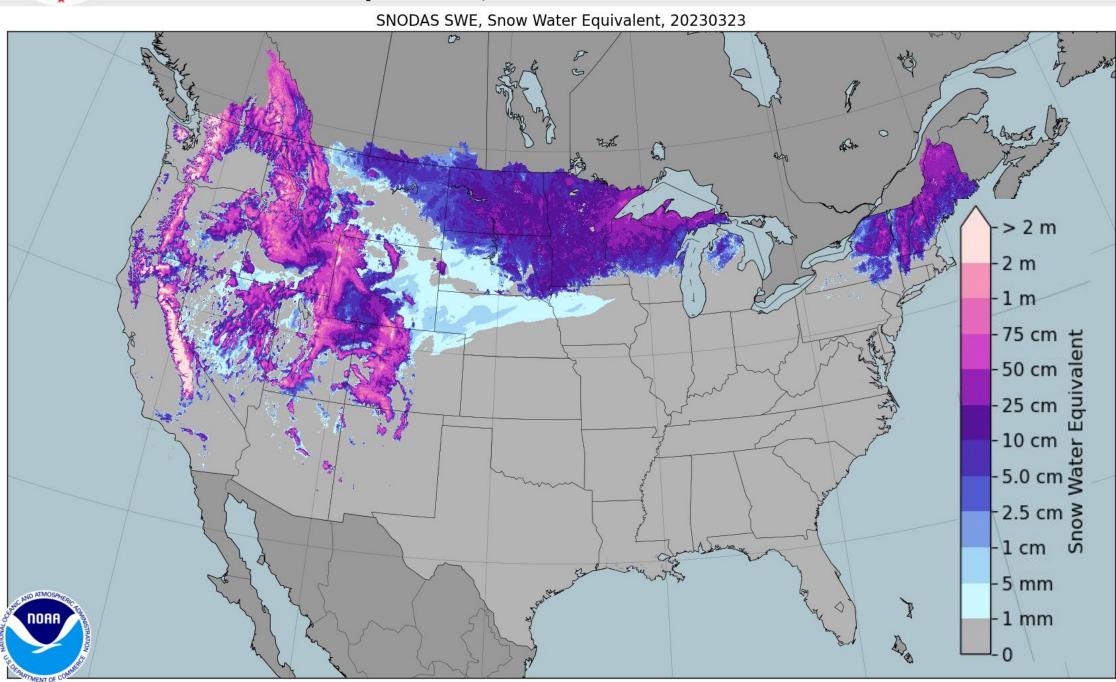




Drought Monitor improvement across portions of eastern and southern lowa over the past year; worsening to no change elsewhere



Snow water equivalent, 3/23/2023

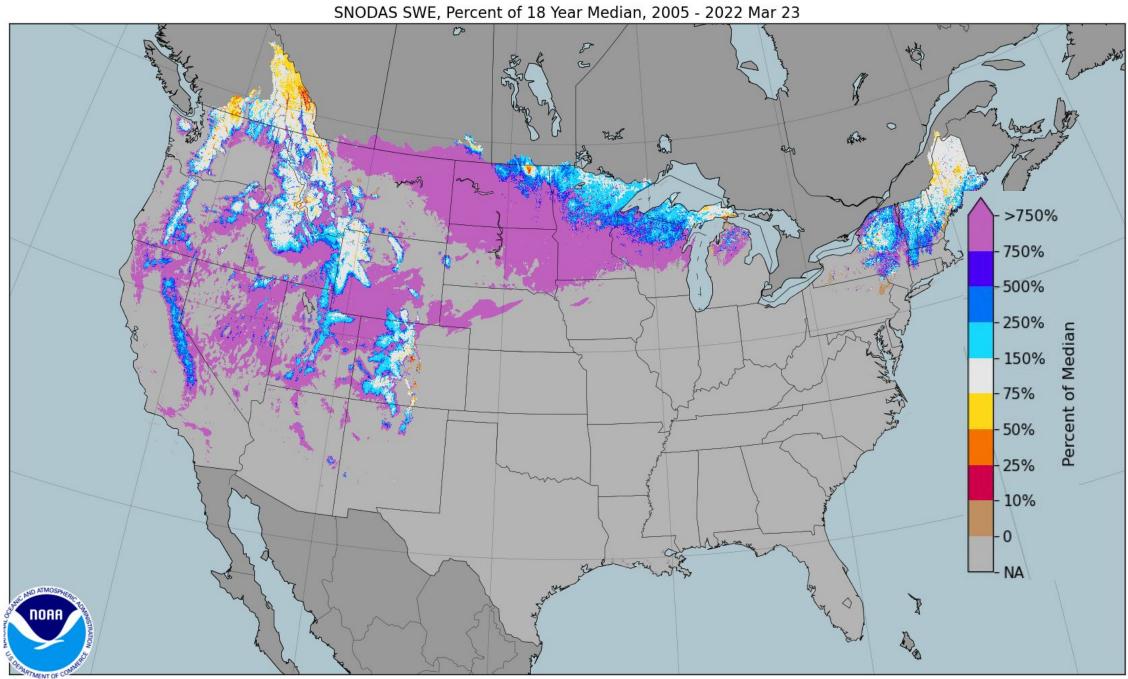


To convert centimeters (cm) to inches: approximately 2.5 cm equals one inch

High snow water equivalent values from South Dakota into Wisconsin including far northern Iowa



#### Snow water equivalent percent of normal, 3/23/2023

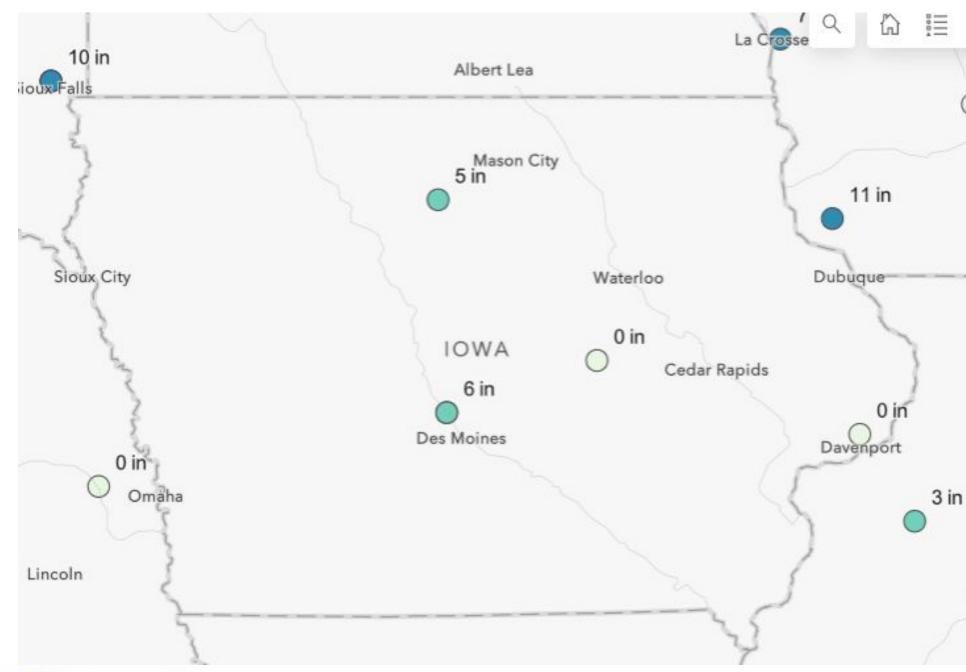


Very high snow water equivalent compared to normal (median) from South Dakota into Wisconsin including far northern lowa; near to below normal elsewhere





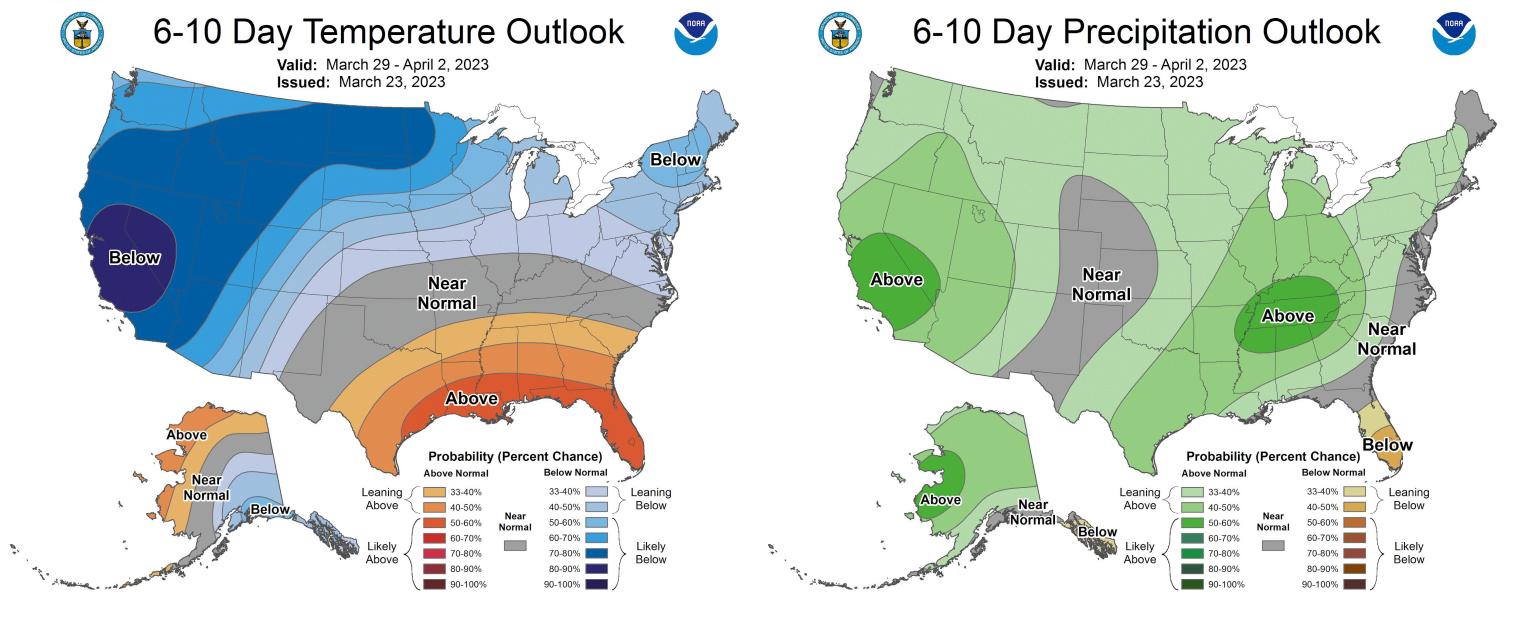
Frost depth, 3/23/2023



Little to no frost depth across the southern half of lowa



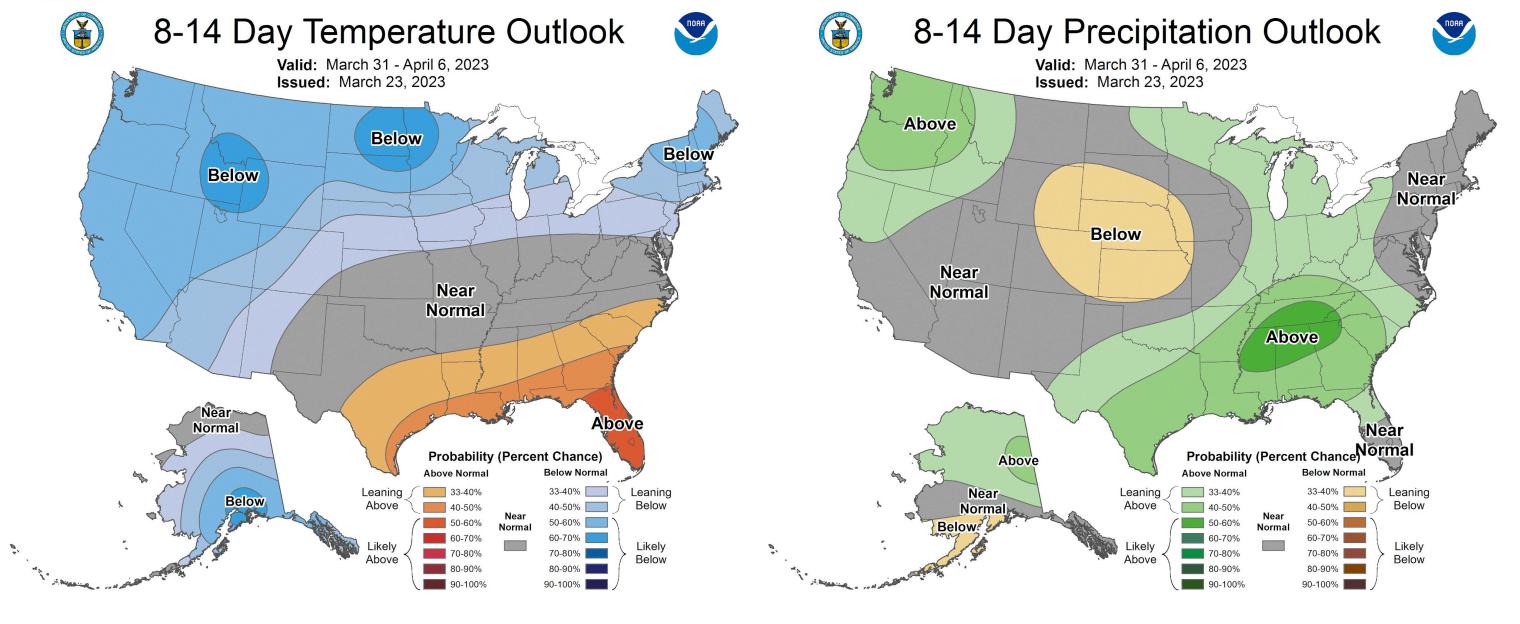
6-10 day temperature and precipitation outlooks







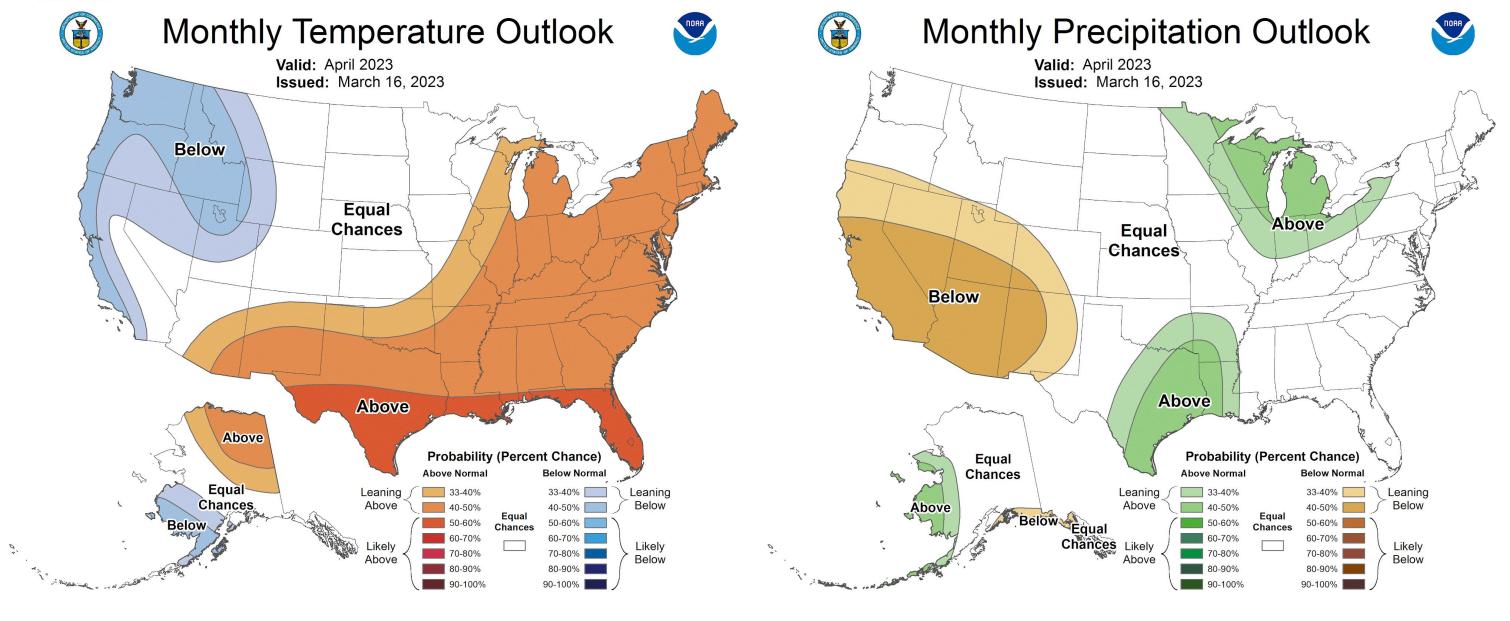
8-14 day temperature and precipitation outlooks







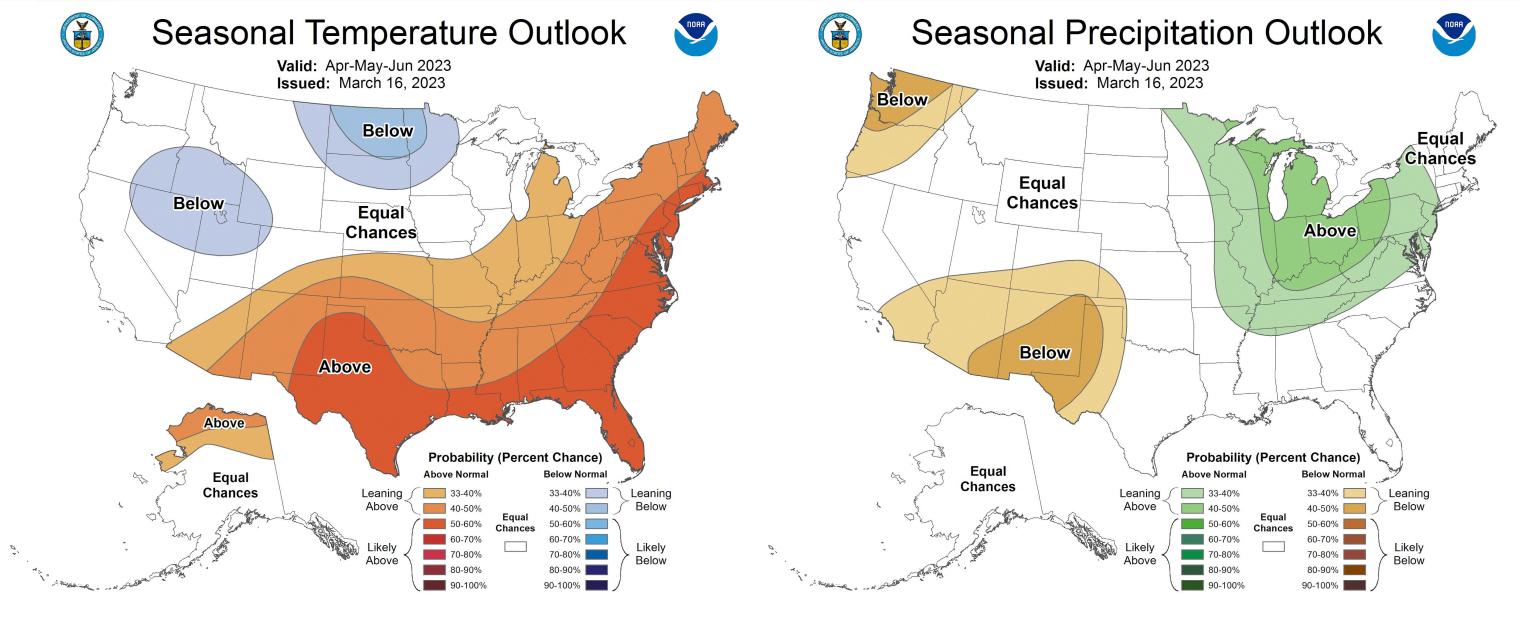
Monthly temperature and precipitation outlooks







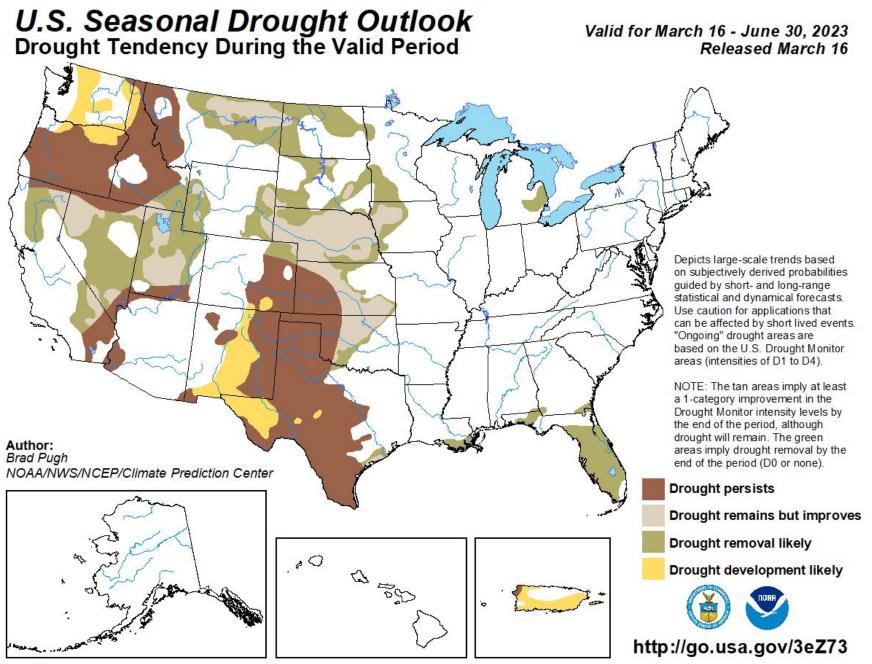
Seasonal temperature and precipitation outlooks







Seasonal drought outlook



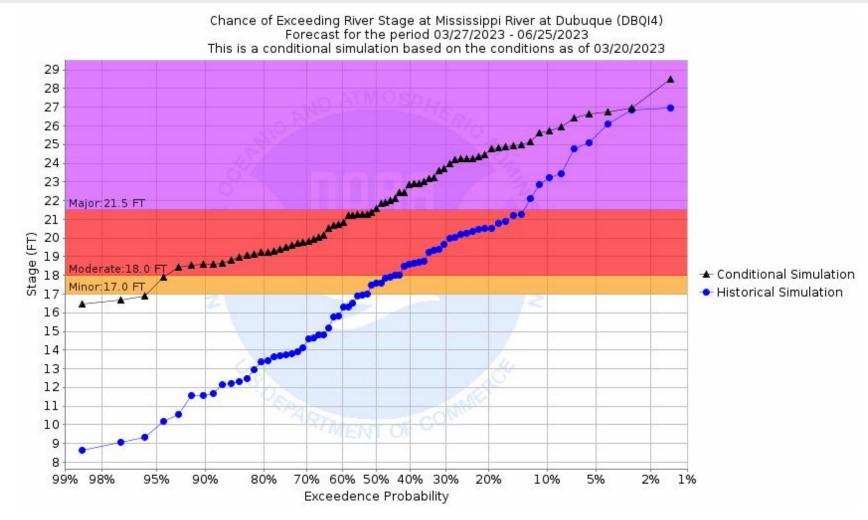
Drought conditions expected to improve across lowa



Long-range probabilistic information-90-day period

# Long-Range Flood Risk (90-day period)

- Available on AHPS > Long-Range Flood Risk > Chance of Exceeding Levels during Entire Period.
- The graph to the right represents the exceedance probabilities during the 90-day period.
- Blue line is considered the normal chance (i.e., climatology)—the historical simulation.
- Black line is based on current conditions (e.g., river levels, snowpack, etc.)—the conditional simulation.
- When the <u>black line is left of the blue line</u>, chances for higher river levels and flooding are <u>higher than normal</u>.
- Conversely, when the <u>black line is to the right of</u> the <u>blue line</u>, chances for higher river levels and flooding are <u>lower than normal</u>.
- A high likelihood of flooding does not necessarily mean an above normal risk.



### **Example-Mississippi River at Dubuque**

- Black line is left of the blue line (higher than normal chances).
- >95% chance of exceeding minor flood stage (normal is 53%).
- 50% chance of exceeding major flood stage (normal is 14%).

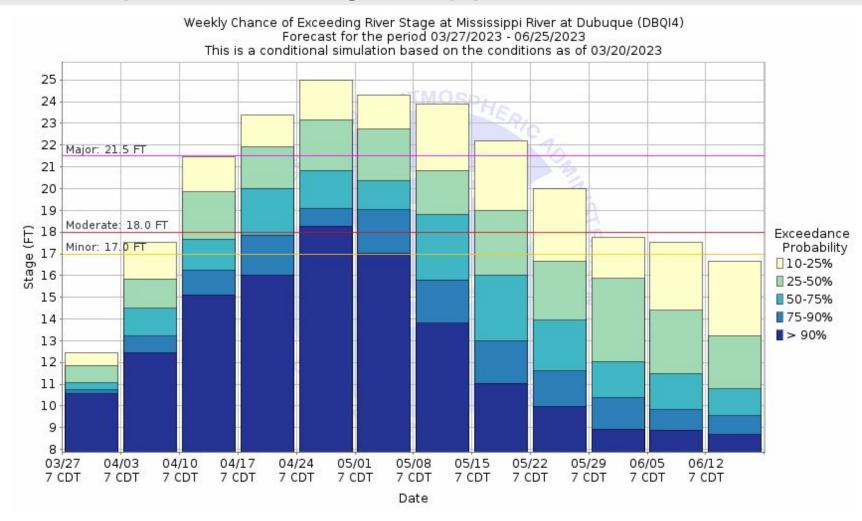




Long-range probabilistic information-weekly chances during 90-day period

# Long-Range Flood Risk (weekly chances during 90-day period)

- Available on AHPS > Long-Range Flood Risk > Weekly Chance of Exceeding Levels.
- The graph to the right represents the exceedance probabilities each week during the 90-day period.
- Yellow color of the bar graph represents the 10-25% exceedance probability. Essentially, there is a 10-25% chance that the river will reach that particular level during that particular week.
- The exceedance probabilities increase as colors become more blue–25-50% (light green), 50-75% (teal), 75-90% (light blue) and >90% (dark blue).



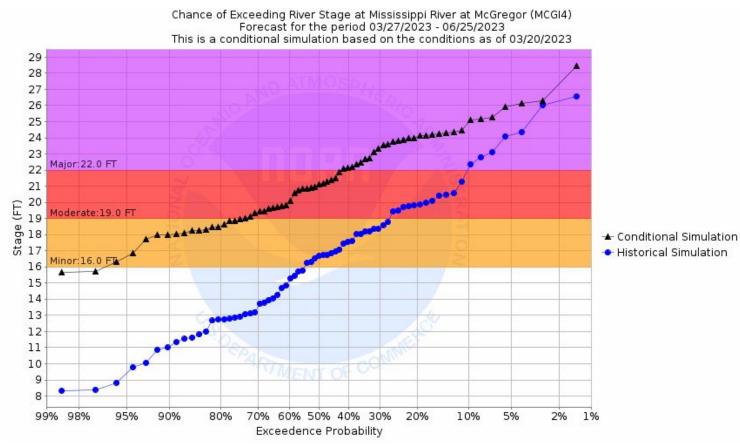
#### **Example-Mississippi River at Dubuque**

• Higher chances of flooding begin in mid April, with the best chance of reaching minor flood stage in late April to early May.



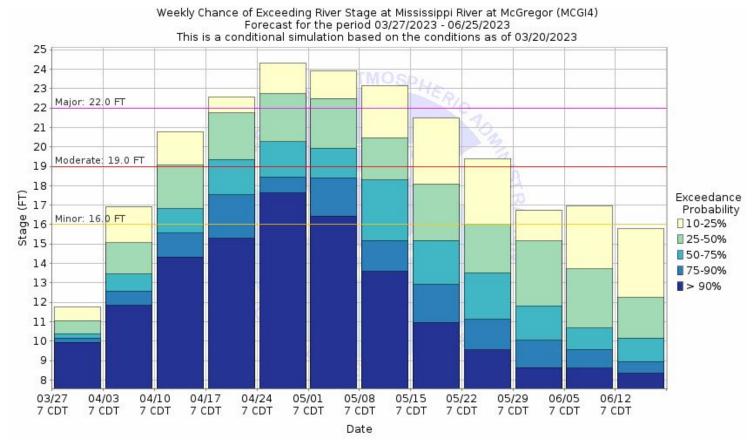


#### Probabilistic Forecast Data for Mississippi River at McGregor





- Black line is left of the blue line (higher than normal chances).
- >95% chance of exceeding minor flood stage.
- 42% chance of exceeding major flood stage.



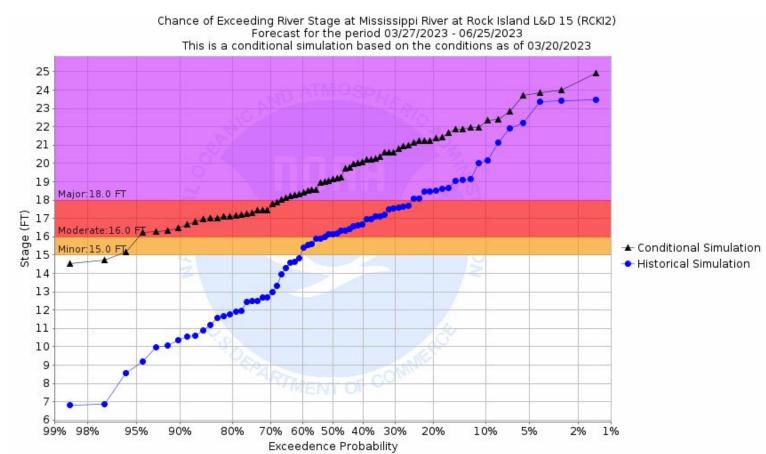
#### Mississippi River at McGregor

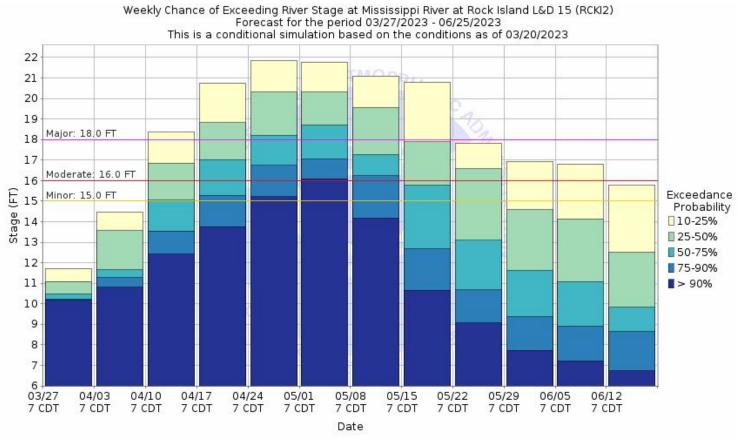
 Greatest probability of exceeding flood stage is during the week of April 24th into the first week of May.





#### Probabilistic Forecast Data for Mississippi River at Rock Island





### Mississippi River at Rock Island

- Black line is left of the blue line (higher than normal chances).
- >95% chance of exceeding moderate flood stage.
- 67% chance of exceeding major flood stage.

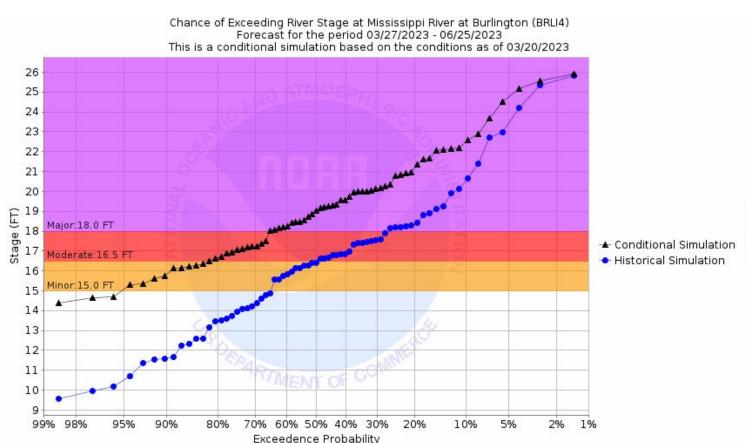
#### Mississippi River at Rock Island

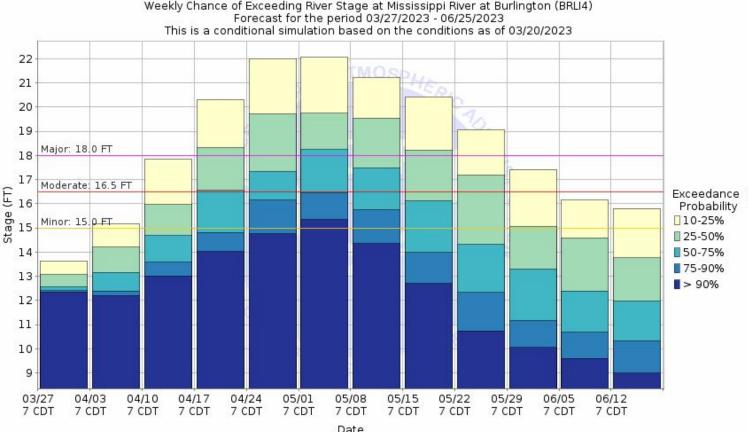
• Greatest probability of exceeding flood stage is during the week of May 1st through the first week of May.





#### Probabilistic Forecast Data for Mississippi River at Burlington





#### Mississippi River at Burlington

- Black line is left of the blue line (higher than normal chances).
- >95% chance of exceeding minor flood stage.
- 65% chance of exceeding major flood stage.

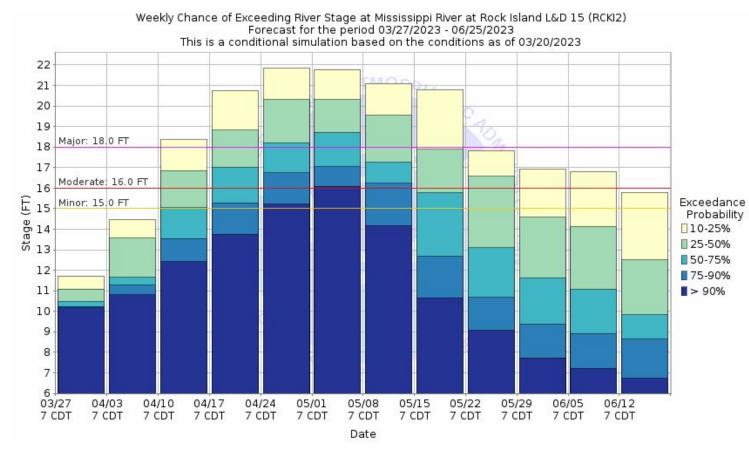
#### Mississippi River at Burlington

• Greatest probability of exceeding flood stage is during the week of May 1st through the first week of May.



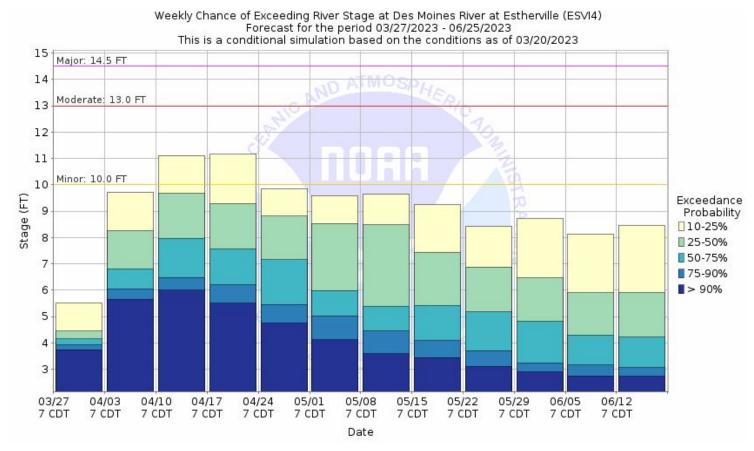


#### More examples-long-range probabilistic info-weekly chances during 90-day period





• Higher chances of flooding begin in early April, with the best chance of reaching minor flood stage in mid to late April.



#### **West Fork Des Moines River at Estherville**

 Higher chances of flooding begin in early April, with the best chance of reaching minor flood stage in mid April.





What could increase the chances or decrease the chances for significant flooding?

Future weather-especially the weather conditions leading up to, during and immediately after the snowmelt period-is the biggest factor for significant spring flooding.

#### Factors leading to increased chances

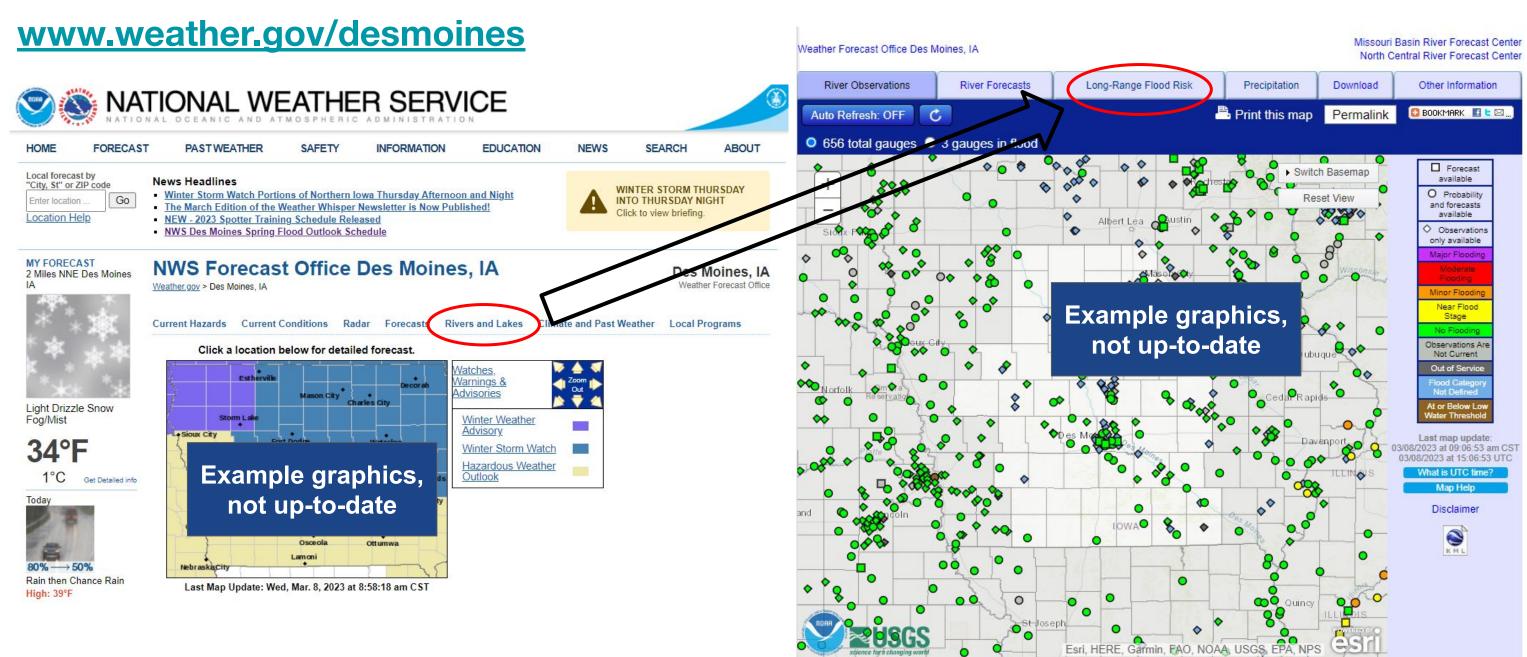
- Slower than normal warm-up leading up to the snowmelt period-keeps the snowpack longer
- <u>Fast warm-up during the snowmelt period</u>—leads to rapid snowmelt
- Above normal precipitation leading up to the snowmelt period-adds more water to the system
- Moderate to heavy precipitation (rainfall) during the snowmelt period—including rain on snow—adds more water to the system
- Above normal precipitation immediately after the snowmelt period—prolongs the higher river stages and may result in secondary crests

#### **Factors leading to decreased chances**

- Normal warm-up leading up to the snowmelt period
- Slow and steady snowmelt—introduces water to the system more slowly
- <u>Little to no additional precipitation during the</u> <u>snowmelt period</u>—adds little if any additional water to the system
- Normal to below normal precipitation immediately after the snowmelt period—allows the river levels to fall back to normal levels

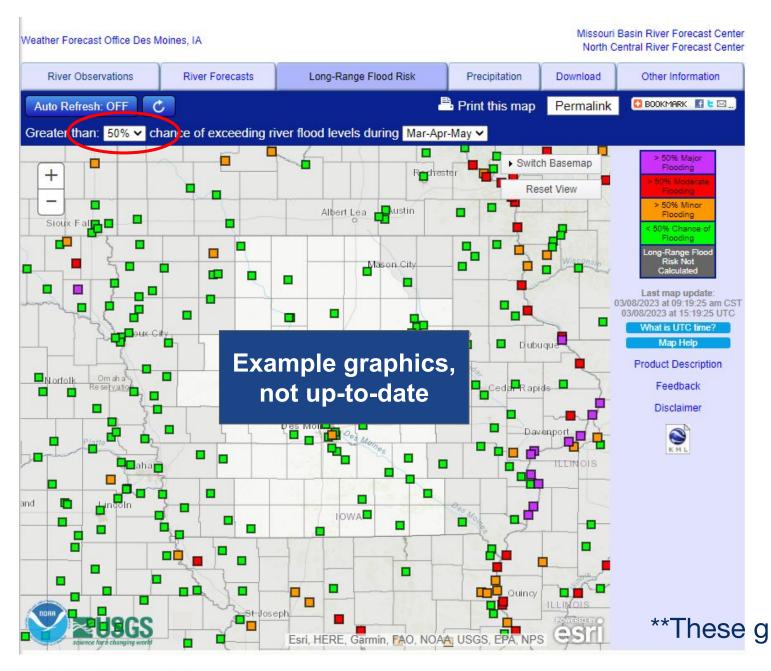


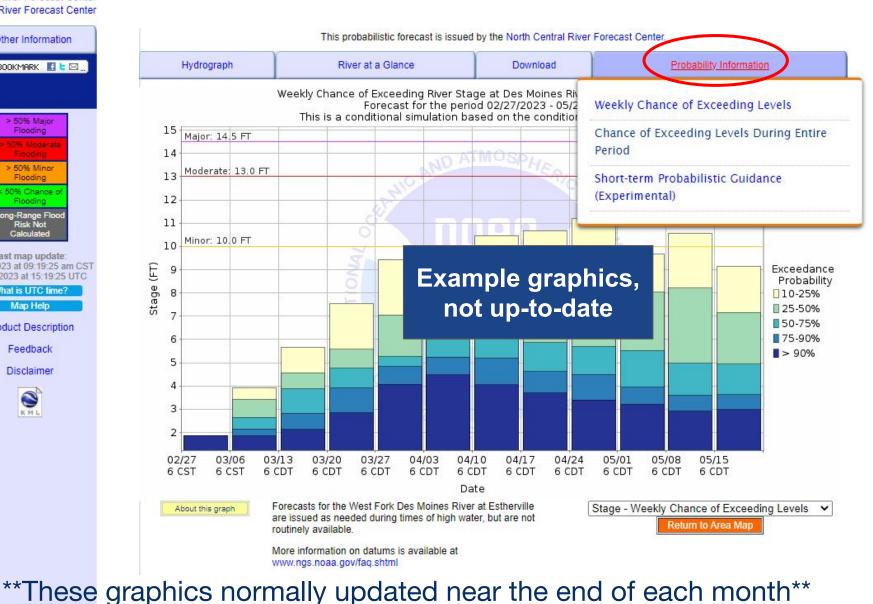
How to access probabilistic information on our Website





#### How to access probabilistic information on our Website









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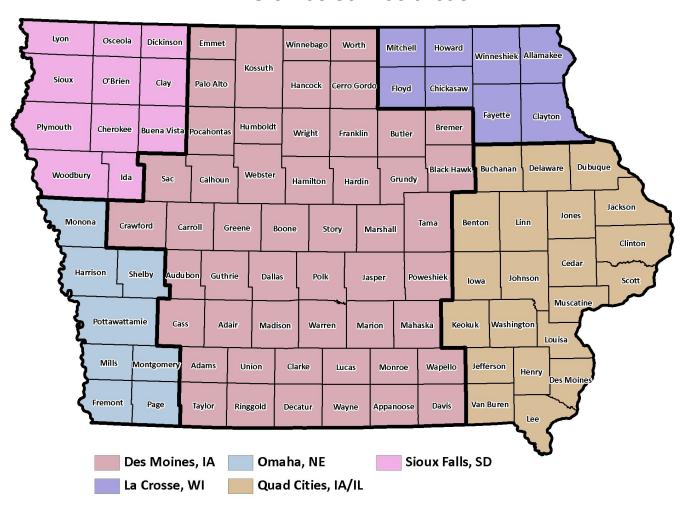


#### Where to find more details

Each NWS office serving lowa provides its own spring flood outlook information for its own service area. Below are the websites for the NWS offices serving lowa.

- NWS Des Moines: <u>weather.gov/desmoines</u>
- NWS Quad Cities, IA/IL: weather.gov/quadcities
- NWS Sioux Falls, SD: <u>weather.gov/siouxfalls</u>
- NWS Omaha, NE: weather.gov/omaha
- NWS La Crosse, WI: <u>weather.gov/lacrosse</u>

#### **NWS** office service areas



For the latest river stage and forecast information, along with quantitative river flood outlook information, refer to the <a href="NWS">NWS</a> <a href="Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service (AHPS) Website">NWS</a> <a href="Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service">NWS</a> <a href="Advanced